

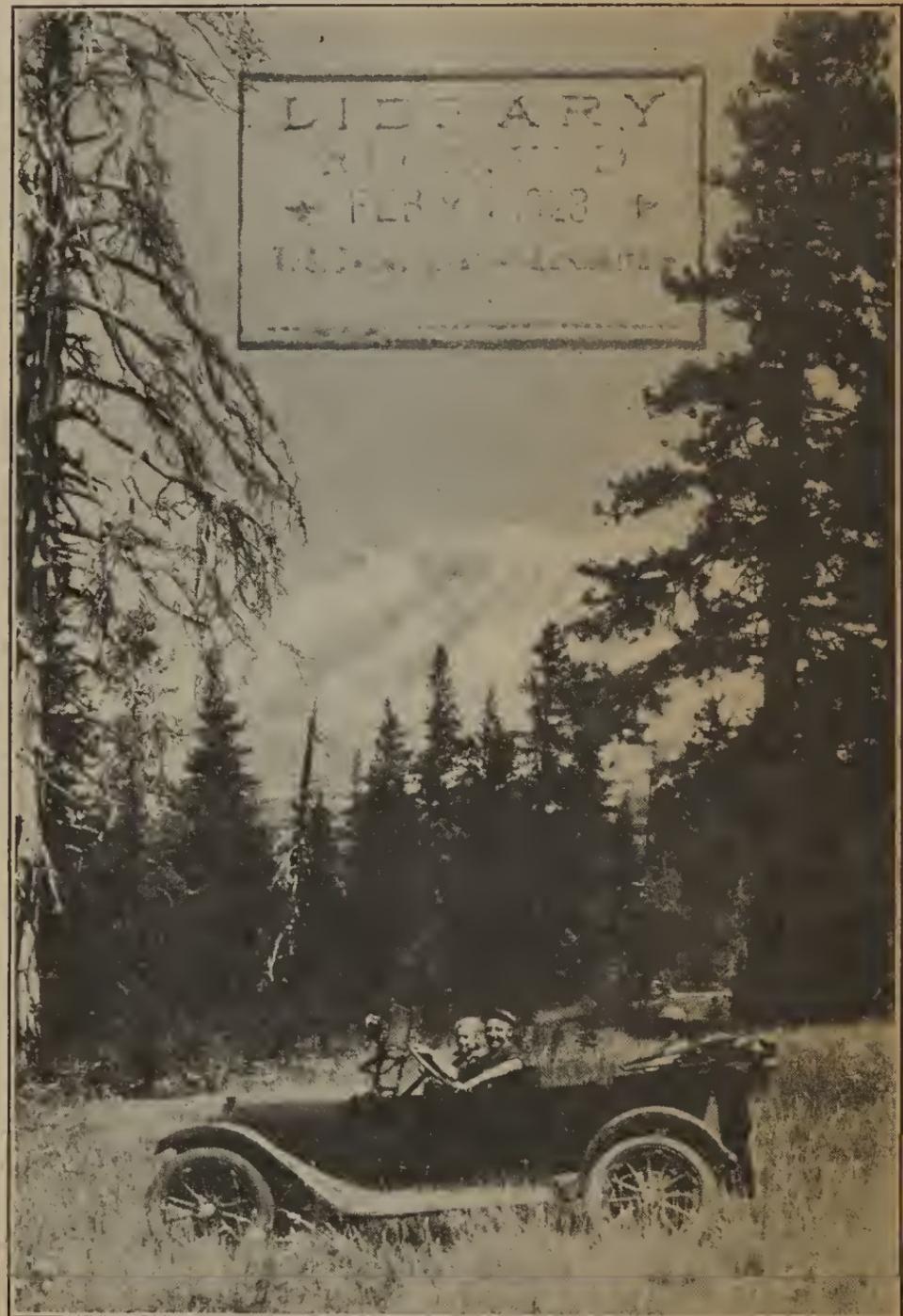
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COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON



Under Mount Adams

INFORMATION FOR
MOUNTAIN TRAVELERS

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST

The next time you want the bracing air, the inspiring scenes, and the invigorating experiences of a mountain trip, and are casting about for some particular place to go, in the boundless expanse of the hills and forests of the Northwest, an accessible, interesting, and beautiful region, perhaps at your very doors, that may claim your attention is that of the Columbia National Forest. This National Forest, all too little known, is located near the main centers of population of the Columbia River region and extends from the west side of the Cascade Mountains to the foothills of the eastern slopes, from the inspiring Columbia River Gorge north to the snow-capped peaks of Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens. It embraces nearly one million acres of stately, silent forest, mountain lakes, parks, and glaciers, and also, unfortunately, some areas of fire-devastated country. It is all the property of the public—your property, protected and developed by the Government through the Forest Service.

It is open and free; no permit is required; and about all that you need to bear particularly in mind is not to cause a forest fire. The only things that are asked of you are to use extreme care with your fires, to leave your camps clean and neat for the next traveler, and to obey the State game and fish laws.

FROM THE WEST the principal points of entrance to the Columbia Forest for the Spirit Lake and Mount St. Helens region are by way of Castle Rock on the main railroad lines between Portland and Seattle, and from Woodland for the Lewis River country.

Automobiles may go from Castle Rock as far as Spirit Lake, at the foot of Mount St. Helens, or may go 34 miles up the Lewis River to a point 8 miles south of Mount St. Helens.

FROM THE EAST the Forest may be entered from Goldendale via Glenwood or by road and trail from the Yakima Valley, across the Yakima Indian Reservation.

FROM THE SOUTH, Carson and Stevenson or White Salmon are points of entrance for the Wind River and Mount Adams region. These points are

situated on the north side of the Columbia River Gorge and may be reached by automobile either over the Evergreen Highway, on the north side of the Columbia River, or via the Columbia River Highway by crossing the river by ferry either at Cascade Locks, Hood River, The Dalles, or on the interstate bridge at Vancouver. Or these points may be reached by either of two railroads—the Spokane, Portland & Seattle or the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. Coming in from the south side, autos may reach Government Mineral Springs, 18 miles up the Wind River Valley; Oklahoma Ranger Station, 15 miles up the Little White Salmon River; or Trout Lake, 25 miles up the White Salmon River. From the latter point you may go in your car within a mile or two of the snow line of Mount Adams.

These are the principal points on the Forest accessible by autos. It may be said here that to get the best out of a trip on this Forest, as on most others, you should have a pack outfit or at least provide for an extensive hiking trip. Any portion of the Forest may then be visited, mostly over good trails built by the Forest rangers. Horse feed is quite abundant east of the Cascades, and at numerous places the Forest Service has installed telephones, which you may use when that use does not interfere with official business.



On the road leading to Wind River Valley

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

WIND RIVER EXPERIMENT STATION

For the purpose of conducting scientific investigations and experiments dealing with the problems of managing and perpetuating the timber resources of the North Pacific region, the Forest Service, in 1913, established the Wind River Experiment Station in the Wind River Valley. Important practical results have already been achieved at this station, mainly in connection with



The Wind River Experiment Station and Nursery

methods of slash disposal and restocking of burned-over areas. This is the only forest experiment station on the Pacific Coast, and it is well worth a visit. It is readily accessible by auto, and visitors are welcomed.

WIND RIVER FOREST NURSERY

A forest nursery is operated in the Wind River Valley. The nursery covers 11 acres and has a stock on hand of three to four million young trees, about 75 per cent of which are Douglas fir, the others being western white pine and noble and silver fir. Annually about one million of these young trees are shipped to various points in the Northwest for planting on denuded areas. The forest nursery and other points in Wind River Valley are reached from the town of Carson, which is on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway on the north bank of the Columbia River. A fair

It's your National Forest and your playground—help protect it from fire.

auto road leads up the valley, 11 miles to Hemlock Ranger Station, which is located near the experiment station and the forest nursery.

GOVERNMENT MINERAL SPRINGS RESORT

Beyond the ranger station is Government Mineral Springs Hotel, which is located on Trapper Creek, a tributary to Wind River, 18 miles from Carson. From Government Mineral Springs, trips may be taken on foot to The Falls, 8 miles, and Observation Peak, 10 miles, from which point an extensive view is obtained over the surrounding country. Daily auto stages for the Springs meet trains at Carson, on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway.

GOVERNMENT MINERAL SPRINGS FOREST CAMP

Perhaps the most attractive week-end trip that may be taken on the Forest is to the Government Mineral Springs Forest Campground, at the end of the Wind River Road, 18 miles from Carson. This campground may be reached from Portland by automobile in about 5 hours, via the Columbia River Highway and the Cascade Locks-Stevenson Ferry, or via Vancouver and the Evergreen Highway, or by the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway to Carson, where a daily auto stage runs to the Springs. The campground is situated in a fine grove of virgin timber on Trapper Creek, a beautiful mountain stream. Tables have been provided, and fireplaces will be added. Here one may rest as long as he chooses, away from the crowds but still close to civilization. From this camping place one may walk to Wind River Falls, Observation Mountain, and Lost Lake. Near the campground is the Government Mineral Springs Hotel, which caters to those who do not care to camp. The soda spring is located on the hotel site, but is open to the general public.

**Let's keep our National Forests as we do our lawns,
not as we do our city dumps.**

Some 30 lots have been surveyed on a summer home-site area up the stream from the hotel, some of which have been leased. More lots will be made available as soon as a road has been opened to them.

THE MOUNT ADAMS REGION

This region comprises Mount Adams and the extensive park country around its base. From the town of White Salmon on the Columbia River automobiles may go 25 miles north to Guler and Trout Lake, where there are hotel accommodations, or they may enter by way of Goldendale and Glenwood.

From Trout Lake, automobiles may go as far as Morrison Creek, within 2 miles of the snow line of Mount Adams. By 1923, it is expected that Bird Creek



Hitting out for the Mount Adams country

Meadows will be made accessible to automobiles from both Trout Lake and Glenwood. These meadows are situated directly at the south base of Mount Adams and comprise many hundred acres of fine mountain meadows brilliant with flowers. From Bird Creek Meadows short walks may be taken to several points of interest, notably the impressive canyon, cliffs, and glaciers of Hell Roaring Creek and the South Lava Beds.

You know how you dislike to camp among old tin cans
and torn papers, so clean up your camp.



Climbs may be made of Mount Adams with its glaciers. But only to the man with a pack outfit will the full extent of the beauty and variety of scenery of this region be revealed. Pack outfits and guides may usually be secured at Guler or at Glenwood, but it is advisable to make arrangements in advance with the postmaster at Guler.

"ROUND THE MOUNTAIN" TRIP

A trip around the mountain may start from Trout Lake, thence by road to Morrison Creek. From here by trail it is 18 miles to Chain of Lakes Ranger Station and Tocque Lake, through perhaps the best section of the region; thence from Chain of Lakes Ranger Station north of Mount Adams over the Yakima Indian Reservation, down the Muddy River to its junction with Klickitat River, thence down the Klickitat to Glenwood and Trout Lake. About one week should be allowed for this trip. In the immediate vicinity of Trout Lake there are interesting lava and ice caves.



Over a glacier on Mount Adams

If you go from Morrison Creek by the "Round the Mountain" Trail, you may camp almost anywhere and from your camp explore the numerous lakes, waterfalls, glaciers, and beautiful settings that abound everywhere in the region. The mountain heather, the lupine, and the Indian paint brush give a vivid color to these alpine meadows, which are destined to become a most popular outing region. In this respect the Mount Adams region far surpasses that of its next-door neighbors, Mount St. Helens and Mount Hood.

OTHER PACK TRIPS

Other interesting pack trips are from Carson or Trout Lake to Red Mountain and Indian Heaven country, a park region with numerous lakes, or the Niggerheads country on the Lewis-Cispus divide, a rough and rugged country not often visited. Goose Lake, near Red Mountain, may also be reached by auto from Guler over a fair road. In traveling on the National Forest, signboards put up by the Forest Service will guide you throughout.

HUCKLEBERRIES

During the months of August and September, huckleberries are abundant at many points on the Forest. These are free, and no permit is required. Only remember to be careful with fire. The best patches are found in the vicinity of Lookout Mountain, Observation Mountain, Racetrack, Red Mountain, Huckleberry Mountain, and in the Deadhorse and Twin Buttes countries.

COOKS HILL TRIP

For a short week-end trip from Portland or neighboring towns, a climb to the top of Cooks Hill is recommended. Take the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway to Cooks, near the mouth of Little White Salmon, thence go by trail north 3 miles to Cooks Hill. A magnificent view of the Columbia River Gorge, east and west, and of the mountains to the north and south is unfolded from this easily accessible point.



On the skyline near Mount Adams

From Cooks Hill another walking trip may be taken over a dim trail 4 miles to Bald Mountain on the same ridge. From that point a still more extensive view is obtained of the Columbia River Gorge.

LIVE STOCK AND FOREST FIRES

Visitors to the Mount Adams region, to Red Mountain, and to the Wind River Valley will probably see bands of sheep grazing on the Forest. These often-times add a picturesque touch to the high mountain landscape and also serve a very practical end. The sheep convert much of the annual plant growth into mutton and wool, and thus remove what might other-



Utilizing some of the annual forage growth and removing a fire menace

wise become a fire menace. Sheep and cattle are grazed under paid Government permits on certain portions of most of the National Forests.

THE EVERGREEN HIGHWAY

A word should be said about the Evergreen Highway, a State road, though it passes through the National Forest for only a short distance. Leading from Vancouver to White Salmon and points east, this beautiful road, though not paved, easily rivals from a scenic point of view the famed Columbia River Highway on the south side of the river. After Vancouver is left, orchards and a general farming country are traversed



A picturesque stretch on the Evergreen Highway with a railroad train in the background

until one passes Camas, when the highway follows the beautiful Washougal River for some distance, then enters the Columbia Gorge, famed for its remarkable scenery. Beacon Rock is next passed, the top of which is now accessible by an excellent trail. Near Carson you may visit Shipherd Hot Springs, Government Springs, or Martin Springs—all local resorts. After Cooks is left, the highway crosses the Little White Salmon River at a lovely spot on the river some miles inland and at some distance north of the Columbia River. Thence the road leads over a high bench, far above the Columbia River, from which magnificent views are possible of Hood River Valley and Mount Hood across the river to the south. Finally the road takes you into the town of White Salmon. There are ferries at Stevenson, Underwood, and White Salmon which afford connection with the Columbia River Highway on the south side of the river.

SPIRIT LAKE FOREST CAMP

From Castle Rock 50 miles of rather poor auto road (which, however, is soon to be improved) will bring you to Spirit Lake, a beantiful sheet of water, surrounded by green forest, at the base of Mount St. Helens. At the end of the road and on the shores of the lake the Forest Service has surveyed and opened up for leasing a number of summer home sites. A nominal annual rental is charged.



Mount St. Helens and Spirit Lake

Y. M. C. A. BOYS' CAMP

A large permanent summer camp on the shores of Spirit Lake has been conducted for fourteen seasons by the Y. M. C. A. of Portland. At this camp a large number of boys annually pass many weeks of fine outdoor life. The camp consists of a number of log cabins, a dining pavilion, and a lodge. Here the boys may spend a splendid vacation in boating, fishing, swimming, and hiking, as well as in profitable study.

MOUNT ST. HELENS REGION

Mount St. Helens is usually climbed from the Spirit Lake side, entrance being made from Castle Rock on the west side of the Forest. This region does not possess the extensive park areas of the Mount Adams region; but very attractive camping places, in addition to the shores of Spirit Lake itself, are to be found on the Pine Creek Trail, 5 miles from Spirit Lake and near the snow line. There are also camping places at Butte Camp on the south side of the mountain, just off the Lewis River-Spirit Lake Trail. Mount Margaret,



The Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp at Spirit Lake

There are tourist registers at the main camping grounds where you can sign your name.

to the north of Spirit Lake, is also a rugged and interesting country, abounding in mountain lakes nestling between the ridges and spurs. The Forest Service has stocked the St. Helens Lake with fish. This region is somewhat unsuited to pack animals on account of the scarcity of horse feed in the Mount St. Helens region. Good feed is found only around Mount Margaret, and on the east side of St. Helens, on the Pine Creek Trail.



The condition in which the Mount St. Helens fire lookout found his cabin in July

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.

If you cut the trees around the camping ground, you will soon be camping on a woodpile instead of in a cool, clean Forest.

ASK THE FOREST RANGERS

Much interesting information regarding the work of the rangers in protecting the forests from fire, about the trails, telephone lines, and stations, and concerning what fires have done to portions of this National Forest, may be learned from this map, as well as on the ground. Additional information as to details of other trips in addition to those described will be gladly furnished by the Forest Supervisor, Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg. Throughout the Forest the various officers of the Forest Service will give information.

FOREST OFFICERS OF THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST, PORTLAND, OREG.

A. H. Wright, Forest Supervisor.

H. M. White, Deputy Forest Supervisor.

W. L. Priest, Clerk.

Mount Adams Ranger District, Forest Ranger, Guler, Wash.

Wind River Ranger District, Forest Ranger, Carson, Wash.

Spirit Lake Ranger District, Forest Ranger, St. Helens, Wash.

Wind River Experiment Station, Director, Carson, Wash.

Wind River Nursery, Forest Ranger, Carson, Wash.

The mountain ranges within the National Forests are summer pasture for many thousands of sheep and cattle. This live stock is in the National Forest under permit from the Government. The owners pay a grazing fee which helps reimburse the Government for the money it spends each year in the protection of the Forests from fire. The cowmen and sheepmen cooperate fully with the forest rangers in fire protection.

FISHING AND HUNTING

Good fishing may be had in Trout Creek, Wind River, Spirit Lake, and Lewis River.

Deer and grouse are plentiful and may be hunted during the open season and with the proper license.

The season on deer in Skamania County is from October 1 to October 31, with a limit of two, either sex; grouse, October 1 to October 31, with a limit of five birds per day, or 15 birds per week; bear, October 1 to November 30. Elk are protected. Hunting with dogs is prohibited.

In Klickitat County the season on deer is from October 1 to November 15, with a limit of one buck; bear, September 1 to May 1; grouse and native pheasants, September 1 to October 31, with a limit of three per day or eight per week. The county resident fee is \$1.50. The State resident fee is \$7.50. The nonresident fee is \$10, and the aliens' license to carry firearms is \$15 in addition.

OUTFIT SUGGESTED

Suit.—Khaki, whipcord, or overalls. Riding breeches, or trousers staggered.

Mackinaw, if late or early in the season.

Underwear.—Medium or light weight.

Socks.—Two pairs medium weight and one pair heavy weight.

Shirt.—Flannel or khaki, light or medium weight.

Shoes.—10-inch, stout, easy; heavy soles, hobnailed.

Leggings.—Canvas or leather, if riding breeches are used; otherwise it is more comfortable to wear none.

Canvas gloves.

Beds.—Air beds are comfortable and clean, and require little preparation to place. If no air-bed is available, use a 6 by 13 foot 10-ounce canvas for bed cover.

Bedding.—Two or three double blankets.

The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unmutilated and undisturbed.

WHAT A MATCH DID

If you go huckleberry picking to Lookout Mountain, you will find yourself in the midst of an old burn. Note the immense area of it as shown on this map! For miles around Lookout Mountain stretches a great area of desolated forest, the gaunt, ghostlike trunks glistening in the sun, an endless host of fire-killed trees as far as the eye can reach—a sight long to be remembered. What you see is only a small portion, however, of the area covered by the great fire of 1902. It is said that a boy burning a yellow jacket's nest down on the Columbia River started this fire, which finally, being left uncontrolled, was fanned into a disastrous conflagration by a dry east wind. In 36 hours the fire traveled to the vicinity of Yacolt, 25 miles or more, killing every living thing in its path; then, sweeping north toward Lewis River, it laid bare many townships of heavily timbered country on the west side of the range. In three days, known as the "dark days" on the Coast, the fire covered some 350 square miles of heavily timbered country, destroying 10 to 15 billion feet of the finest timber, worth on the stump from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. There are whole townships (the small squares on the map, each 6 miles square) on which not one living tree was left, so complete was the destruction. Areas like this it is the particular business of the Forest Service and your particular business to protect and not endanger. To the casual observer this area may now seem a waste. However, little trees are slowly springing up in great numbers over the entire area. Every year there is now a new annual growth taking place that amounts in the aggregate to approximately 125 million board feet, and that adds annually \$125,000 to \$250,000 in the raw to the wealth of this section of the country. If fire is successfully kept out, eventually this territory will be capable of supporting permanently four complete logging operations for all time, and these will provide a living for thousands of people. But if another fire should get a good start in this burn and again sweep through it, then the area would not naturally restock, for the restocking takes place only once after the first fire from seed then in the ground. The only alternative, then, would be to plant the area artificially, and this would entail an enormous cost.

SIX RULES FOR SPORTSMEN

1. **Be a real sportsman.** There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. **Make sure it's a buck.** If you can't see his horns, she hasn't got any.
3. **Help to enforce the game law.** Game and fish are public property, and only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.
4. **Respect the ranchman's property.** He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his live stock, or shoots near his dwellings. Put yourself in his place.
5. **Be careful with your camp fire and matches.** One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. **Leave a clean camp and a clean record.** Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **TOBACCO.**—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from around it.
4. **LEAVING CAMP.**—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.
5. **BONFIRES.**—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. **FIGHTING FIRES.**—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



